

**SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY,
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
FEBRUARY 2nd, 3rd, and 6th,
IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN
SYSTEM.
CONCLUDED.**

Let us suppose that the home demand for cotton, which has been created by the American System, were to cease, and that the 200,000* bales, which the home market now absorbs, were thrown into the glutted markets of foreign countries, would not the effect inevitably be to produce a further and great reduction in the price of the article? If there be any truth in the facts and principles which I have before stated, and endeavored to illustrate, it cannot be doubted that the existence of American manufactures has tended to increase the demand and extend the consumption of the raw material; and that, but for this increased demand, the price of the article would have fallen, possibly one half, lower than it now is. The error of the opposite argument is, in assuming one thing, which, being denied, the whole fails;—that is, it assumes, that the whole labor of the United States would be profitably employed, without manufactures. Now, the truth is, that the System excites and creates labor, and this labor creates wealth, and this new wealth communicates additional ability to consume, which acts on all the objects contributing to human comfort and enjoyment. The amount of cotton imported into the two ports of Boston and Providence alone, (during the last year, and it was imported exclusively for the home manufacture) was 109,517 bales.

On passing from that article to others of our agricultural productions, we shall find not less gratifying facts. The total quantity of flour imported into Boston, during the same year, was 284,504 barrels and 3,955 half barrels; of which there were from Virginia, Georgetown, and Alexandria, 114,222 barrels; of Indian corn, 681,131 bushels; of oats, 239,809 bushels; of rye, about 50,000 bushels; and of shorts, 33,459 bushels. Into the port of Providence, 71,369 barrels of flour, 216,662 bushels of Indian corn, and 7,772 bushels of rye.—And there were discharged at the port of Philadelphia 420,353 bushels of corn, 201,878 bushels of wheat, and 110,557 bushels of rye and barley. There were slaughtered in Boston, during the same year—1831 (the only northern city from which I have received returns) 53,622 beef cattle, 15,400 steers, 84,453 sheep, and 26,871 swine. It is confidently believed that there is not a less quantity of southern flour consumed at the North than 800,000 barrels—a greater amount, probably, than is shipped to all the foreign markets of the world together.

What would be the condition of the farming country of the U. States—of all that portion which lies north, east, and west of James River including a large part of North Carolina, if a home market did not exist for this immense amount of agricultural produce? Without that market, where could it be sold? In foreign markets? If their restrictive laws did not exist, their capacity would not enable them to purchase and consume this vast addition to their present supplies, which must be thrown in, or thrown away, but for the home market. But their laws exclude us from their markets. I shall content myself by calling the attention of the Senate to G. Britain only. The duties, in the ports of the United Kingdom, on bread stuffs, are prohibitory, except in times of dearth. On rice, the duty is fifteen shillings per hundred weight, being more than one hundred per cent. On manufactured tobacco, it is nine shillings sterling per pound, or about two thousand per cent. On leaf tobacco, three shillings per pound, or one thousand two hundred per cent. On lumber and some other articles, they are from four hundred to one thousand five hundred per cent, more than on similar articles imported from British colonies. In the British West Indies, the duty on beef, pork, hams, and bacon, is twelve shillings sterling per hundred, more than one hundred per cent. on the first cost of beef and pork in the Western States. And yet Great Britain is the Power in whose behalf we are called upon to legislate so that we may enable her to purchase our cotton! Great Britain that thinks only of herself in her own

*Mr. CLAY stated that he assumed the quantity which was generally computed, but he believed it much greater, and subsequent information justifies his belief. It appears, from the report of the Cotton Committee, appointed by the New York Convention, that recent returns show a consumption of upwards of 250,000 bales: that the cotton manufacture employs near 40,000 females, and about 5,000 children; that the total dependents on it are 131,459; that the annual wages paid are \$13,155,727; the annual value of its products, \$32,636,76; the capital, \$44,914,951; the number of mills, 795; of spindles, 1,246,503; and of cloth made, 260,461,990 yards. This statement does not comprehend the Western manufactures.

legislation! When have we experienced justice, much less favor, at her hands? When did she shape her legislation in reference to the interests of any foreign Power? She is a great, opulent, and powerful nation; but haughty, arrogant and supercilious. Not more separated from the rest of the world by the sea that girds her island, than she is separated in feeling, sympathy, or friendly consideration of their welfare. Gentlemen, in supposing it impracticable that we should successfully compete with her in manufactures, do injustice to the skill and enterprise of their own country.—Gallant as Great Britain undoubtedly is, we have gloriously contended with her, man to man, gun to gun, ship to ship, fleet to fleet, and army to army. And I have no doubt we are destined to achieve equal success in the more useful, if not nobler contest for superiority in the arts of civil life.

I could extend and dwell on the long list of articles—the hemp, iron, lead,—coal, and other items, for which a demand is created in the home market, by the operation of the American System, but I should exhaust the patience of the Senate. Where, where, should we find a market for all these articles, if it did not exist at home? What would be the condition of the largest portion of our People and of the territory, if this home market were annihilated? How could they be supplied with objects of prime necessity? What would not be the certain and inevitable decline in the price of all these articles, but for the home market? And allow me, Mr. President, to say, that of all the agricultural parts of the United States which are benefitted by the operation of this System, none are equally so with those which border the Chesapeake bay, the lower parts of North Carolina, Virginia and the two shores of Maryland. Their facilities of transportation and proximity to the North give them decided advantages.

But, if all this reasoning were totally fallacious—if the price of manufactured articles were really higher, under the American System, than without it, I should still argue that high or low prices were themselves relative—relative to the ability to pay them. It is in vain to tempt, to tantalize us with the lower prices of European fabrics than our own, if we have nothing wherewith to purchase them. If, by the home exchanges, we can be supplied with necessary, even if they are dearer and worse, articles of American production than the foreign, it is better than not to be supplied at all. And how would the large portion of our country which I have described, be supplied but for the home exchanges? And a poor people, destitute of wealth or of exchangeable commodities, has nothing to purchase foreign fabrics. To them they are equally beyond their reach, whether their cost be a dollar or a guinea. It is in this view of the matter that G. Britain, by her vast wealth—her excited and protected industry—is enabled to bear a burden of taxation which, when compared to other nations, appears enormous; but which, when her immense riches are compared to theirs. Is light and trivial. The gentleman from South Carolina has drawn a lively and flattering picture of our coasts, bays, rivers, and harbors; and he argues that these proclaimed the design of Providence, that we should be a commercial People. I agree with him. We differ only as to the means. He would cherish the foreign, and neglect the internal trade. I would foster both. What is navigation without ships, or ships without cargoes? By penetrating the bosom of our mountains, and extracting from them their precious treasures; by cultivating the earth, and securing a home market for its rice and abundant products; by employing the water power with which we are blessed; by stimulating and protecting our native industry, in all its forms; we shall but nourish and promote the prosperity of commerce, foreign and domestic.

I have hitherto considered the question in reference only to a state of peace—but a season of war ought not to be entirely overlooked. We have enjoyed near twenty years of peace; but who can tell when the storm of war shall again break forth! Have we forgotten so soon, the privations to which, not merely our brave soldiers and our gallant tars were subjected, but the whole community, during the last war, for want of absolute necessities? To what an enormous price they rose? And how inadequate the supply was, at any price? The statesman who justly elevates his views, will look behind, as well as forward, and at the existing state of things; and he will graduate the policy, which he recommends, to all the probable exigencies which may arise in the republic. Taking this comprehensive range, it would be easy to show that the higher prices of peace, if prices were higher in peace, were more

than compensated by the lower prices of war, during which supplies of all essential articles are indispensable to its vigorous, effectual, and glorious prosecution. I conclude this part of the argument with the hope that my humble exertions have not been unsuccessful in showing—

1. That the policy which we have been considering ought to continue to be regarded as the genuine American System.

2. That the free trade system, which is proposed as its substitute, ought really to be considered as the British colonial system.

3. That the American system is beneficial to all parts of the Union, and absolutely necessary to much the larger portion.

4. That the price of the great staple of cotton, and of all our chief productions of agriculture, has been sustained and upheld, and a decline averted by the protective System.

5. That, if the foreign demand for cotton has been at all diminished, by the operation of that system, the diminution has been more than compensated in the additional demand created at home.

6. That the constant tendency of the system, by creating competition among ourselves, and between American and European industry, reciprocally acting upon each other, is to reduce prices of manufactured objects.

7. That in point of fact, objects within the scope of the policy of protection have greatly fallen in price.

8. That, if, in a season of peace,—these benefits are experienced, in a season of war, when the foreign supply might be cut off, they would be much more extensively felt.

9. And, finally, that the substitution of the British colonial system for the American System, without benefitting any section of the Union, by subjecting us to a foreign legislation, regulated by foreign interests, would lead to the prostration of our manufactures, general impoverishment, and ultimate ruin.

And now, Mr. President, I have to make a few observations on a delicate subject, which I approach with all the respect that is due to its serious and grave nature. They have not, indeed, been rendered necessary by the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina, whose forbearance to notice the topic was commendable, as his argument, throughout, was characterized by an ability and dignity worthy of him, and of the Senate. The gentleman made one declaration, which might possibly be misinterpreted, and, I submit to him, whether an explanation of it be not proper. The declaration, as reported in his printed speech, is, "the instinct of self interest might have taught us an easier way of relieving ourselves from this oppression. It wanted but the will to have supplied ourselves with every article embraced in the protective system, free of duty, without any other participation on our part than a simple consent to receive them." [Here Gen. Hayne rose, and remarked that the passages, which immediately preceded and followed the paragraph cited, he thought, indicated his meaning, which related to evasions of the system, by illicit introduction of goods, which they were not disposed to countenance in S. Carolina.] I am happy to hear this explanation. But, sir, it is impossible to conceal from our view the facts that there is great excitement in South Carolina; that the protective system is openly and violently denounced in popular meetings; and that the Legislature itself has declared the purpose of resorting to counteracting measures—a suspension of which has only been submitted to, for the purpose of allowing Congress time to retract its steps. With respect to this Union, Mr. President, the truth cannot be too generally proclaimed, nor too strongly inculcated, that it is necessary to the whole and to all the parts—necessary to those parts indeed, in different degrees, but vitally necessary to EACH; and that threats to disturb or dissolve it, coming from any of the parts, would be quite as indiscreet and improper, as would be threats from the residue to exclude those parts from the pale of its benefits. The great principle, which lies at the foundation of all free Government, is, that the majority must govern, from which there is or can be no appeal but to the sword.—That majority ought to govern wisely, equitably, moderately, and constitutionally, but govern it MUST subject only to that terrible appeal. If ever one, or several States, being a minority, can, by menacing a dissolution of the Union,—succeed in forming an abandonment of great measures, deemed essential to the interests and prosperity of the whole: the Union, from that moment, is practically gone. It may linger on, in form and name, but its vital spirit has fled forever! Entertaining these deliberate opinions, I would entreat the patriotic

People of South Carolina—the land of Marion, Sumpter, and Pickens—of Rutledge, Laurens, the Pinckneys, and Lowndes—of living and present names, which I would mention if they were not living or present—to pause, solemnly pause! and contemplate the frightful precipice which lies directly before them. To retreat may be painful and mortifying to their gallantry and pride, but it is to retreat to the Union, to safety, and to those brethren, with whom, or with whose ancestors, have won, on fields of glory, imperishable renown.—To advance, is to rush on certain and inevitable disgrace and destruction.

We have been told of deserted castles, of uninhabited halls, and of mansions, once the seats of opulence and hospitality, now abandoned and mouldering in ruins. I never had the honor of being in South Carolina; but I have heard and read of the stories of its chivalry, and of its generous and open hearted liberality. I have heard, too, of the struggles for power between the lower and upper country. The same causes which existed in Virginia, with which I have been acquainted, I presume, have had their influence in Carolina. In whose hands are now the once proud seats of Westover, Curl, Maycox, Shirley,* and others, on James River, and in lower Virginia? Under the operation of laws abolishing the principle of primogeniture, and providing the equitable rule of an equal distribution of estates among those in equal degree of consanguinity, they have passed into other and stranger hands. Some of the descendants of illustrious families have gone to the far West, whilst others, lingering behind, have contrasted their present condition with that of their venerated ancestors.—They behold themselves excluded from their fathers' houses, now in the hands of those who were once their fathers' overseers, or sinking into decay, their imaginations paint ancient renown, the fading honors of their name, gone by; too poor to live, too proud to work, too high-minded and honorable to resort to ignoble means of acquisition; brave, daring, chivalrous, what can be the cause of their present unhappy state? The "accursed" tariff presents itself to their excited imaginations, and they blindly rush into the ranks of those who, unfurling the banner of nullification, would place a state upon its sovereignty!

The danger to our Union does not lie on this side of persistence in the American System, but on that of its abandonment. If, as I have supposed and believe, the inhabitants of all North and East of James River, and all west of the mountains, including Louisiana, are deeply interested in the preservation of that System, would they be reconciled to its overthrow? Can it be expected that two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the People of the United States would consent to the destruction of a policy, believed to be indispensably necessary to their prosperity? When, too, this sacrifice is made, at the instance of a single interest, which they verily believe will not be promoted by it? In estimating the degree of peril which may be incident to two opposite courses of policy, the statesman would be short-sighted who should content himself with viewing only the evils, real or imaginary, which belongs to that course which is in practical operation. He should lift himself up to the contemplation of those greater and more certain dangers which might inevitably attend the adoption of the alternative course. What would be the condition of this Union, if Pennsylvania, and New York; those mammoth members of our confederacy, were firmly persuaded that their industry was paralysed, and their prosperity blighted by the enforcement of the British Colonial System, under the delusive name of free trade? They are now tranquil, and happy, and contented, conscious of their welfare, and feeling a salutary and rapid circulation of the home manufactures and home industry throughout all their great arteries. But let that be checked, let them feel that a foreign system is to predominate, and the sources of their subsistence and comfort dried up; let New England and the West, and the Middle States, all feel that they too are the victims of a mistaken policy, and let these vast portions of our country despair of any favorable change, and then, indeed, might we tremble for the continuance and safety of this Union!

And need I remind you, sir, that this dereliction of the duty of protecting our domestic industry, and abandonment of it to the fate of foreign legislation, would be directly at war with leading considerations which prompted the adoption of the present constitution? The States, respectively, surrender to the General Government the whole power of laying imposts on foreign goods. They stripped

themselves of all power to protect their own manufactures, by the most efficacious means of encouragement—the imposition of duties on rival foreign fabrics. Did they create that great trust? Did they voluntarily subject themselves to this self restriction, that the power should remain in the Federal Government, inactive, unexecuted, and lifeless? Mr. Madison, at the commencement of the Government, told you otherwise.—In discussing at that early period, this very subject, he declared that a failure to exercise this power would be a "fraud" upon the Northern States, to which may now be added the Middle and Western States.

[Governor Miller asked to what expression of Mr. Madison's opinion Mr. Clay referred; and Mr. C. replied, his opinion, expressed in the House of Representatives, in 1789, as reported in Lloyd's Congressional Debates.]

Gentlemen are greatly deceived as to the hold which this system has in the affections of the People of the United States. They represent that it is the policy of New England, and that she is most benefitted by it. If there be any part of this Union which has been most steadily, most unanimously, and most determined in its support, it is Pennsylvania. Why is not that powerful State attacked? Why pass her over, and aim the blow at New England? New England came, reluctantly, into the policy. In 1824 a majority of her delegation was opposed to it. From the largest State of New England there was but a solitary vote in favor of the bill. That enterprising People can readily accommodate their industry to any policy, provided, it be settled. They supposed this was fixed, and they submitted to the decrees of Government. And the progress of public opinion has kept pace with the development of the benefits of the system.—Now, all New England, at least in this House, (with the exception of one small, still voice) is in favor of the system.—In 1824 all Maryland was against it;—now, the majority is for it. Then, Louisiana, with one exception, was opposed to it; now without any exception, she is in favor of it. The march of public sentiment is to the South. Virginia will be, as the majority of Western Virginia now is, in favor of the American system. North Carolina will follow later, but not less certainly. Eastern Tennessee is now in favor of the system. And, finally, its doctrines will pervade the whole Union, and the wonder will be, that they ever should have been opposed.

I have now to proceed to notice some objections which have been urged against the resolution under consideration. With respect to the amendment, which the gentleman from South Carolina had offered, as he has intimated his purpose to modify it, I shall forbear, for the present, to comment upon it. It is contended that the resolution proposes the repeal of duties on luxuries, leaving those on necessities to remain, and that it will, therefore, relieve the rich, without lessening the burthens of the poor. And the gentleman from South Carolina has carefully selected, for ludicrous effect, a number of the unprotected articles, cosmetics, perfumes, oranges, &c. I must say, that this exhibition of the gentleman is not in keeping with the candor which he has generally displayed; that he knows very well that the duties upon these articles are trifling, and that it is of little consequence whether they are repealed or retained. Both systems, the American and the foreign, comprehend some articles which may be deemed luxuries. The Senate knows that the unprotected articles, which yield the principal part of the revenue, with which this measure would dispense, are coffee, tea, spices, wines, and silks. Of all these articles, wines and silks alone can be pronounced to be luxuries, and, as to wines, we have already ratified a treaty, not yet promulgated, by which the duties on them are to be considerably reduced.

If the universality of the use of objects of consumption determines their classification, coffee, tea, and spices, in the present condition of civilized society, may be considered necessities. Even if they were luxuries, Why should not the poor, by cheapening their prices—if that can be effected, be allowed to use them? Why should not a poor man be allowed to tie a silk handkerchief on his neck, occasionally regale himself with a glass of cheap French wine, or present his wife or daughter with a silk gown, to be worn on Sabbath or gala days? I am quite sure that I did not misconstrue the feelings of the gentleman's heart, in supposing that he would be happy to see the poor, as well as the rich, moderately indulging themselves in these innocent gratifications. For one, I am delighted to see the condition of the poor attracting the consideration of the opponents of the tariff. It is for the great body of the People, and especially for the poor, that I have ever supported the American

*As to Shirley, Mr. Clay acknowledges his mistake, made in the warmth of debate. It is yet the abode of the respectable and hospitable descendants of its former opulent proprietor.

can System. It affords them profitable employment, and supplies the means of comfortable subsistence. It secures to them, certainly, necessities of life, manufactured at home, and places within their reach, and enables them to acquire a reasonable share of foreign luxuries; whilst the system of gentlemen promises them necessities made in foreign countries, and which are beyond their power, and denies to them luxuries, which they would possess no means to purchase.

The constant complaint of South Carolina against the tariff, is, that it checks importations, and disables foreign Powers from purchasing the agricultural productions of the United States. The effect of the resolution will be to increase importations, not so much, it is true, from Great Britain, as from other Powers, but not the less acceptable on that account. It is a misfortune that so large a portion of our foreign commerce concentrates in one nation, it subjects us too much to the legislation and the policy of that nation, and exposes us to the influence of her numerous agents, factors, and merchants. And it is not among the smallest recommendations of the measure before the Senate, that its tendency will be to expand our commerce with France, our great Revolutionary ally—the land of our Lafayette. There is much greater probability, also, of an enlargement of the present demand for cotton, in France than in Great Britain. France engaged later in the manufacture of cotton, and has made, therefore, less progress. She has moreover, no colonies producing the article in abundance, whose industry she might be tempted to encourage.

The honorable gentleman from Maryland (General SMITH) by his reply to a speech which, on the opening of the subject of this resolution, I had occasion to make, has rendered it necessary that I should take some notice of his observations. The honorable gentleman stated that he had been accused of partiality to the manufacturing interest. Never was there a more groundless and malicious charge preferred against a calumniated man. Since this question has been agitated in the public councils, although I have often heard from him professions of attachment to this branch of industry, I have never known any member a more uniform, determined, and uncompromising opponent of them, than the honorable Senator has invariably been. And if, hereafter, the calumny should be repeated, of his friendship to the American System, I shall be ready to furnish to him, in the most solemn manner, my testimony to his innocence. The honorable gentleman supposed that I had advanced the idea that the permanent revenue of the country should be fixed at eighteen millions of dollars. Certainly I had no intention to announce such an opinion, nor do my expressions, fairly interpreted, imply so. I stated, on the occasion referred to, that, estimating the ordinary revenue of the country at twenty five millions, and the amount of duties on the unprotected articles proposed to be repealed by the resolution, at seven millions, the latter sum taken from the former would leave eighteen. But I did not intimate any belief that the revenue of the country ought, for the future, to be permanently fixed at that or any other precise sum. I stated that, after having effected so great a reduction, we might pause, and cautiously survey the whole ground, and deliberately determine upon other measures of reduction, some of which I indicated. And I now say, preserve the protective system in full vigor; give us the proceeds of the public domain for internal improvements—or, if you please, partly for that object and partly for the removal of free blacks, with their own consent, from the United States; and, for one, I have no objections to the reduction of the public revenue to fifteen, to thirteen, or even to nine millions of dollars.

In regard to the scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury for paying off the whole of the remaining public debt, by the fourth day of March, 1833, including the three per cent, and, for that purpose, selling the bank stock, I have remarked that, with the exception of the three per cent, there was not more than about four millions of dollars of the debt due and payable within this year; that to meet this, the Secretary had stated, in his annual report, that the Treasury would have, from the receipts of this year, fourteen millions of dollars, applicable to the principle of the debt; that I did not perceive any urgency for paying off the three per cent, by the precise day suggested, and that there was no necessity, according to the plans of the Treasury, assuming them to be expedient and proper, to postpone the repeal of the duties on unprotected articles. The gentleman from Maryland imputed to me ignorance of the act of the 24th of April, 1830, according to which, in his opinion, the Secretary was obliged to purchase the three per cent. On what ground the Senator supposed I was ignorant of that act, he has not stated. Although when it passed, I was at Ashland, I assure him that I was not there altogether uninformed of what was passing in the world. I regularly received the Register of my excellent

friend (Mr. Niles), published in Baltimore, the National Intelligencer and other papers.

There are two errors to which gentlemen are sometimes liable, one is to magnify the amount of knowledge which they possess themselves, and the second is to depreciate that which others have acquired. And will the gentleman from Maryland excuse me for thinking that no man is more prone to commit both errors than himself; I will not say that he is ignorant of the true meaning of the act of 1830; but he certainly places a different construction upon it from what he does. It does not oblige the Secretary of the Treasury, or rather the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to apply the surplus of any year to the purchase of the three per cent stock particularly, but leaves them at liberty "to apply such surplus to the purchase of ANY portion of the public debt, at such rates as, in their opinion, may be advantageous to the United States." This vests a discretionary authority, to be exercised under official responsibility. And if any Secretary of the Treasury, when he had the option of purchasing a portion of the debt, bearing a higher rate of interest, at par or about par, were to execute the act by purchasing the three per cents, at its present price, he would merit impeachment. Undoubtedly a state of facts may exist, such as there being no public debt remaining to be paid but the three per cent stock, with a surplus in the Treasury idle and unproductive, in which it might be expedient to apply that surplus to the reimbursement of the three per cents. But, whilst the interest of money is at a greater rate than three per cent, it would not, I think, be wise to produce an accumulation of public treasure for such a purpose. The postponement of any reduction of the amount of the revenue, at this session, must however give rise to that very accumulation; and it is, therefore, that I cannot perceive the utility of the postponement.

We are told by the gentleman from Maryland, that offers have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange three per cents, at their market price of 96 per cent, for the Bank stock of the Government at its market price, which is about 126; and he thinks it would be wise to accept them. If the charter of the bank is renewed, that stock will be probably worth much more than its present price; if not renewed, much less. Would it be fair in Government, whilst the question is pending and undecided, to make such an exchange? The difference in value between a stock bearing three per cent, and one bearing seven per cent, must be really much greater than the difference between 96 and 126 per cent.—Supposing them to be perpetual annuities, the one would be worth more than twice the value of the other. But my objection to the Treasury plan is, that it is not necessary to execute it—to continue these duties, as the Secretary proposes. The Secretary has a debt of 21 millions to pay; he has, from the accruing receipts of this year, fourteen millions and we are told by the Senator from Maryland, that this sum, of fourteen millions is exclusive of any of the duties accruing this year. He proposes to raise eight millions by the sale of the bank stock, and to anticipate, from the revenues receivable next year, two millions more. These three items, then, of fourteen millions, eight millions, and two millions, make up the sum required of twenty four millions, without the duties to which the resolution relates.

The gentleman from Maryland insists that the General Government has been liberal towards the West in its appropriations of public lands for internal improvements; and, as to the fortifications, he contends that the expenditures near the mouth of the Mississippi, are for its especial benefit. The appropriations of Land to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama, have been liberal; but it is not to be overlooked, that the General Government is itself the greatest proprietor of land, and that a tendency of the improvements, which these appropriations were to effect, is to increase the value of the unsold public domain. The erection of the fortifications for the defence of Louisiana was highly proper, but the gentlemen might as well place to the account of the West, the disbursements for the fortifications intended to defend Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, to all which capital Western produce is sent, and, in the security of all of which the Western People feel a lively interest. They do not object to expenditures for the army, for the navy, for fortifications, or for any other defensive or commercial object on the Atlantic, but they do think that their condition ought also to receive friendly attention from the General Government. With respect to the State of Kentucky, not one cent of money, or one acre of land, has been applied to any object of internal improvement within her limits. The subscription to the stock of the canal at Louisville was for an object in which many States were interested. The Senator from Maryland complains that he has been unable to obtain any aid for the rail road which the enterprise of

Baltimore has projected, and, in part executed. That was a great work, the conception of which was bold and highly honorable, and it deserves national encouragement. But how has the committee of Roads and Canals, at this session, been constituted? The Senator from Maryland possessed a brief authority to organize it, and, if I am not misinformed, a majority of the members composing it, appointed by him, are opposed both to the constitutionality of the power and the expediency of exercising it.

And now, sir, I would address a few words to the friends of the American System in the Senate. The revenue, must, ought to be reduced. The country will not, after, by the payment of the public debt, ten or twelve millions of dollars become unnecessary, bear such an annual surplus. Its distribution would form a subject of perpetual contention. Some of the opponents of the System understand the stratagem by which to attack it, and are shaping their course accordingly. It is to crush the System by the accumulation of revenue, and by the effort to persuade the People that they are unnecessarily TAXED, whilst those would really TAX them who would break up the native sources of supply and render them dependent upon the foreign. But the revenue ought to be reduced, so as to accommodate it to the fact of the payment of the public debt. And the alternative is or may be to preserve the protecting System. Let us then adopt the measure before us, which will benefit all classes: the farmer, the professional man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic; and the cotton planter more than all. A few months ago, there was no diversity of opinion as to the expediency of this measure. All, then, seemed to unite in the selection of these objects, for a repeal of duties which were not produced within the country. Such a repeal did not touch our domestic industry, violated no principle, offended no prejudice.

Can we not all, whatever may be our favorite theories, cordially unite on this neutral ground? When that is occupied, let us look beyond it, and see if any thing can be done, in the field of protection, to modify, to improve it, or to satisfy those who are opposed to the System. Our Southern brethren believe that it is injurious to them, and ask its repeal. We believe that its abandonment will be prejudicial to them, and ruinous to every other section of the Union. However strong their convictions may be, they are not stronger than ours. Between the points of the preservation of the System and its absolute repeal, there is no principle of union.—If it can be shown to operate immoderately on any quarter; if the measure of protection to any article can be demonstrated to be undue and inordinate, it would be the duty of Congress to interpose and apply the remedy. And none will co-operate more heartily than I shall, in the performance of that duty.—It is quite probable that beneficial modifications of the System may be made, without impairing its efficacy. But, to make it fulfil the purposes of its institution, the measure of protection ought to be adequate. If it be not, all interests will be injuriously affected. The manufacturer, crippled in his exertions, will produce less perfect and dearer fabrics, and the consumer will feel the consequence. This is the spirit, and these are the principles only, on which, it seems to me, that a settlement of this great question can be made, satisfactorily to all parts of our Union.

MEETING AT NEWFIELD.

Agreeably to previous notice, the inhabitants of Newfield assembled on Monday the 2d inst. for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the State Convention to be holden at Augusta on the fourth Tuesday of June next, and for other purposes.

WINBORN A. DREW, Esq. was called to the Chair, and THOMAS SMITH, Jr. appointed Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, a committee of seven was appointed to take into consideration the various questions which agitate the public mind. This Committee consisted of Gamaliel E. Smith, Stephen Piper, Joseph Towne, John Adams Jr., Amos Harleton, Josiah Hobbs, Jr., and Daniel Tyler, who after having retired and attended to the subjects submitted to them, came in, and made the following REPORT, which was unanimously adopted.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the various questions submitted to them, ask leave to Report.—That they are satisfied that energetic measures ought speedily to be taken to counteract an influence which, if suffered to have its full scope, must result in a complete prostration of the rights of the People.

When we look into the proceedings of our State Government, and observe the secret influence which has operated upon its different branches, inducing the Legislature to assume powers never delegated to it by the People, spending days and weeks on subjects beyond its control, it seems proper that the People, from whom all power ought to o-

minate, should inquire into the causes of such proceedings.

When the People are to be taxed to meet the expense incurred by a long session of the Legislature, to give those who are determined to rule, an opportunity to make long and studied speeches on questions, the cognizance of which belongs to another legislative body which has been established for that purpose, by the People—when the rechartering of the U. S. Bank, the Tariff, and other questions which it belongs to Congress to decide upon, afford an opportunity for ambitious men to convert the State Legislature into a mere debating club at the public expense, it is well for us to inquire why such a waste of public money has been made.

When we see a Governor of this State, after having approved a bill for the incorporation of a town, and a Resolve making a representative district in that portion of the State claimed by the British Government, pretending that all measures in relation to the recent disputes, were unauthorized by him—when we see the same Government suggesting energetic measures, and a Legislature responding by passing Resolutions denying the right of the United States to cede the territory of the State, containing inhabitants, to a foreign nation, and the Governor and Council appointing Agents at the expense of the State, to carry these Resolutions into effect—when we see the same Governor and Legislature quickly receding from the high ground which they had taken, and consenting, because private letters had been received by the Executive, to enter into a negotiation for the transfer of territory and people to a British King—when we see the same Governor laying a part of his private letters only, before the Legislature, while the other part was kept out of view, and used only by one member according to his own discretion, among his particular partizans, for the purpose of accomplishing their nefarious designs—when we see a State supplicating a pitiful boon, as the price of individual right, it is time to inquire whether there is not a redeeming spirit among the People to correct these abuses.

With these views Your Committee report the following Resolutions, which are respectfully submitted.

G. E. SMITH, Per Order.
Resolved, That the vacillating course pursued by the Chief Magistrate of this State in several instances, but more especially on the question of ceding its territory, whereby a foreign power will be enabled to compel our citizens to become the subjects of a foreign king, or desert their homes, ought to remind the people of the danger of continuing him in the highly responsible office of Commander in Chief of the military force of this State.

Resolved, That measures ought speedily to be taken for concentrating Public Opinion upon some person for that office who possesses sound discretion, undoubted courage, patriotic principles, and one who does not consider himself above his coadjutors in the administration of the government.

Resolved, That the sentiments exhibited by the Governor of this State in his Message to the House of Representatives on the 29th day of February last, declining to furnish that body with all the information which he possessed, on the subject of passing into the hands of a partisan, a pretended confidential paper to use for favorite purposes, shows clearly that there is iniquity lurking among the leading members of the State Administration, emanating from the power behind the throne which is greater than the throne itself, and that it is the object of this power to keep such projects from the People, to prevent them from having a distinct view of a corrupt State Cabal.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Executive and Legislature of this State during its last session in relation to the claim of the British Government to the territory and Citizens of this State bares a strong resemblance to the campaign of General Hull in 1812, in publishing bombastic Proclamations and warlike manifestos then crouching, and entering into arrangements for the transfer of the property and citizens of this State to become the sport of British tyranny. And that the proceedings of the Legislature during its last session may well be considered a Second Edition of the campaign of General Hull, improved by the disciples of the "Arch Magician."

Resolved, That we concur in the recommendation of a State Convention on the fourth Tuesday of June next, and that we proceed by ballot to elect Delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That said Delegates be instructed to exert themselves to make a nomination of a candidate for Governor who possesses practical skill, sound discretion and unwavering patriotism.

Resolved, That the said Delegates be directed, in their selection of candidates for Electors of President, to keep constantly in view the encouragement of American Industry, and of the impropriety of supporting an Administration whose policy is that of enlisting into their interest the British Merchants and Manufacturers under the false name of FREE TRADE, by which means the profits arising from American labor must

fall a sacrifice to British policy, and the people of the United States made to pay a duty on British goods to enable the British Government to continue hereditary distinction and power, sustain Lordships rioting on extortion, and a Priesthood wallowing in luxury.

Resolved, That the interests of the Farmers and Mechanics require a permanent protecting system, and those members of Congress who have contended to secure those interests against the speculations of British capitalists and their adherents in this country, deserves our highest commendation and support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the public newspapers.

The meeting then proceeded to the choice of delegates to the aforesaid convention—elected Gamaliel E. Smith, Stephen Piper, Jr. and John Adams, and appointed a committee to fill any vacancy that may happen.

W. A. DREW, Chairman.
THOS. SMITH JR. Secretary.

From the National Intelligencer.
Infamous Calumny.—The following article is copied from a late No. of the New Hampshire Patriot.

"Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court upon the Indian Question, was there not a caucus composed of Judges MARSHALL, THOMPSON, and STORY, and Messrs. CLAY, SERGEANT, WEBSTER, EVERETT, and some few others?"

Did not Messrs. Clay, &c. urge upon the Judges the necessity of their sustaining them on the Indian question, solely upon political grounds?"

Did they not avow that nothing would revive their party but a decision against Georgia?"

Did not Mr. Clay and his friends urge, that the question must be decided solely in reference to politics?"

We have seen many calumnies propagated by the abandoned presses of our country, to subvert the vile purposes of party; but the above exceeds in atrocity and mischievousness any that has for a long time fallen under our notice. The interrogatories are founded on information received from Washington. Who could have invented allegations so atrocious and unfounded? We do not hesitate to say that if ever an offender against truth and decency merited punishment, the fabricator of this wholesale slander deserves to have his ears nailed to the pillory. Really it is impossible to read such statements with patience or temper. The progress of falsehood is appalling. It is enough to destroy, and certainly must impair, the moral sense of the community, unless men of all parties shall unite to frown down the use of such weapons in political warfare. We observe it stated in a letter from this city, published in a New York paper, that the above vile article emanated from a certain Senator. We cannot, we will not, believe it. No man filling that high and honorable station could stoop to an act of such aggravated baseness.

"The Harmonious Republican Party"

From the Bangor Republican.
Somebody down east dreamed that Mr. Netherlands Preble went to Washington and came back again without seeing the President at all. The same dreamer, in a vision, saw Mr. Livingston writing a letter to Mr. Preble's house, declaring that the government never authorized any of Mr. Netherlands's statements relating to a treaty with Maine and indemnification for the loss of her territory. None but those who had tasted a sop for Cerebus ever supposed there was any truth in those statements.

And as for the office of Commissioner under the French Treaty which is said to have tickled the conscience of Mr. Netherlands, until it was overcome with joy, we have dreamed about it ourselves. If the President intended a direct affront upon Maine, which she will never forgive and which will as certainly lose him the support of this State as it is inflicted, he could not better accomplish his purpose than by giving office to W. Pitt Preble. Maine too sore from the effects of his stolid perversity and treacherous, unscrupulous ambition, to hardly endure his barked presence among us; much more disagreeable would it be to see him reaping what all would unite in considering the reward of perfidiousness.

"THERE'S VILLANY ABOARD!"

Spurious editions of the New Testament have been published, and are now circulating through the country. The public should be on their guard. We know not what is the penalty established by law, for thus willfully perverting the language of the Scriptures, but the penalty should be exemplary—for we can hardly conceive of a greater destitution of moral principle, than is evinced by the wretch, who thus dares to profane the Holy text book of religion and morality.

[Exeter News Letter.]

The "Bank of North America" was established at Philadelphia, 1781: It is the most ancient Bank in the U. States. The Bank at New York, next oldest, commenced operations at New York in 1784.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

Hang out your banner on the outward wall.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

Pursuant to previous notice the National Republican Young Men of Oxford Congressional District met at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway, on Saturday the 14th of April, 1832, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to meet in the Convention of National Republican Young Men of the United States which is to be held at the City of Washington on the first Monday of May next.

Col. HENRY R. PARSONS was chosen President. DAVID NOYES, Esq. was chosen Secretary.

WILLIAM A. EVANS, Esq. of Livermore, and ASA BARTON, Esq. of Norway, were chosen as Delegates to attend said Convention.

ASA BARTON, Ichabod Bartlett and Stephen Cummings Esqs. were chosen a Committee to draft and report resolutions to this meeting and said Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we view it the duty and privilege of our citizens, to assemble together, to consult for the public good, more especially when our Country is in danger, either by internal enemies, who may justly be styled traitors, or externally by those whom we are bound to watch as such.—Therefore

Resolved, That we will co-operate with our National Republican brethren, throughout the United States, in bringing into view, and carrying into operation any measures, which shall be deemed conducive of the good of our Country, and to prevent if possible a sacrifice of her interests. We therefore view with a degree of concern, and regret, the overtures made by the dominant party in the Legislature of this State, to relinquish to a foreign power, a part of her territory, and to barter either for land or gold her citizens, who have always claimed to be freemen. Therefore we consider it our especial duty, to be vigilant, to the great interests of our cause, believing, that we have truth and justice upon our side, and that Providence will smile upon our endeavors and avert the stigma from being put upon our state, that she has sold her birthright for a mess of pottage.

Resolved, That we view it as a political malice of the last Legislature, in repealing the law for the choice of electors of President and Vice President, and that we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to promote the election of such candidates as may be agreed upon by the National Republican Convention to be held for that purpose on the last Tuesday in June next.

Resolved, That we view the present Administration of the General Government subversive of Republican principles, right and privileges, calculated to destroy our liberties, repugnant to the feelings of all such as are her friends in sincerity, and serve to bring us as a nation into contempt and disgrace in the eyes of the world.

Resolved, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Observer and other Republican newspapers in this State.

H. R. PARSONS, President.
DAVID NOYES, Sec'y.

Mr. GOSNOWN, Sir—By giving the following a place in the Observer, you will confer a favor upon those who have orchards.

HALLOWELL, April, 1832.

ASA BARTON, Esq., Sir—The facts stated in the annexed, should produce great caution in engraving; and they may prevent engraving in some places altogether this season. As the calamitous situation of the fruit trees is not limited to Massachusetts, but is extended in some degree to Maine, it appears prudent to take such measures as are most likely to guard against the worst consequences, and as far as we can to save the trees for early bearing.—Whenever on examination it appears, that the fruit buds for this year are destroyed, as well as the buds on the last years growth, then the course recommended is

1st. To wait until the rise of the sap in the LAST YEAR'S GROWTH shows to what extent on that growth the buds are killed.

2d. To cut off all the wood down to a bud that appears to swell, which may leave 2 or 3 buds on the shoot.

3d. To wash the growth left of the three last years with the following preparation;—namely, 2 12ths soft soap, 2 12ths of quick lime, 8 12ths of fresh cow dung, and sufficient URINE to make a liquid so as that it may be put on the trees with a brush. It may be further beneficial to scrape the body and large limbs of the trees, and then to use the same wash for these also. This composition has been used on a tree that was decaying, and in the course of the season it threw out vigorous shoots.

The object of the above course is

1st. To confine the sap to the buds that appear to have some life, and next to add to the sap which proceeds from the roots by a supply of food through the bark of the tree.

You will please to communicate the contents to your neighbors who have orchards.

I am, Sir, your ob't ser.

CHS. VAUGHAN.

The wash may be applied to all orchards, whether old or young; it will be too much

labor to cut the dead part of the last year's growth, or useless in young orchards or on late seasons. Equal quantities of urine and water may be used. It is stated in the N. E. Farmer, that the entire tree has been killed.

BE A CAUTION TO THOSE WHO INTEND TO ENGRAFT THE PRESENT YEAR.

The information from Mr. Lowell is confirmed from different parts of Massachusetts, and the writer of this article is sorry to add on examination of his own trees, that many, if not most of them, are affected in the manner mentioned by Mr. Lowell. It is therefore recommended not to use the scions cut, before the sap had circulated, but to wait; and if the buds fill, then the scion can be used with safety.—But it is not the scion only, but the stock on which it is engrafted, which should be closely examined; for the writer finds where the bud on the last year's growth looked well, yet the fruit bud has been destroyed; and this more particularly applies to two kinds of the EARLY fruit which he has examined.

INJURY OF FRUIT TREES.
Thomas G. Fessenden Esq. [Editor of the New England Farmer.]

DEAR SIR,—As I am the first to announce the destructive effects of the past winter upon every species of fruit trees, I am induced to hope that my suffering has not been extensively shared in other parts of the country. Having been applied to by several friends in New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine, and New York, for scions of the new varieties of pears, I was surprised and distressed to find that the shoots of last year were pretty uniformly destroyed. This led me to farther examination; and I am grieved to state, that with me, the peach, the cherry, the pear, and even the apple have suffered more severely, than within my memory; a period of forty-seven years, since my attention to these subjects. The whole of my LAST-YEAR'S GROWTH is destroyed so far as the examination of fifty young and old trees in every variety of situation, enables me to judge. My friends, who have requested grafts from me, will consider this as a general reply to all their requests. I have not been able to find one PEAR SCION WHICH I COULD SEND TO A FRIEND. Nor is this the worst part of the case. The injury to the TREES will be far greater than if the scions had been removed by the knife. They will become diseased; and one can scarcely tell where this disease will terminate. All my hope is, that I have been more severely visited than others. It will be time enough after we have settled the facts, to discuss the cause. I have no doubt that it is not to be attributed to the cold of the late winter; but I should rather look to the extraordinary and unnatural HEAT OF THE LAST SUMMER, which enabled gentlemen to ripen the Black Hamburg grape, and even the Muscat, on open trellises.

I said to a friend, who shewed me some of those tender grapes nearly ripened in the open ground, last year, "My friend, I have a deep concern at your success; because if you live thirty years longer you will never see the same success. It is a misfortune to you."

The sap continued up, and not impeded, till the 30th of November. The [severity], unusually premature severity of December, burst the vessels of the plants, filled as they were with a watery fluid. Such is my conjecture; but what are conjectures worth? The alarming facts are the most important to us. May these facts be limited in their extent.

JOHN LOWELL.
Boston, March 9, 1832.

The calamity described above, has probably been very extensive in many parts of New England.

THE LADY'S BOOK, ATKINSON'S CASKET, and the GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE OF FASHION for April are received. Further notice of these works will be given in our next.

We this week furnish our readers with the Public Laws of this State passed at the last session of the Legislature.

We are obliged to omit several articles prepared for this paper for want of room.

A YOUNG HERO.—We copy the following from the Wilmington Journal of yesterday:—"The following extraordinary circumstances occurred about a fortnight ago, in the family of Mr. Eagle, a respectable farmer living at the junction of the French town and Read Lion roads, about 8 miles from this city. Mr. Eagle and his wife had gone from home to spend the night, leaving in the house his son of about 12 years of age, a nephew of the same age, a daughter of about 8 years of age, and a negro boy and girl, the boy about 20 years of age. In the evening, when the children were about retiring for the night, the black boy came into the room and manifested the most brutal intentions towards the little girl, took up a loaded musket which was in the room, and threatened the boys with instant death if they interfered. The boys, who both displayed remarkable presence of mind and integrity through the whole affair, contrived to secure the musket, and force the young ruffian from the room. After securing the door, the boys retired to their bed, and the little girl to hers, in the same room. They had been but a short time in bed, when the negro returned to the door, and with violent threats and imprecations began to force it with a heavy instrument, with which he broke through the panel, and was making his way into the room, when the young Eagle, who had the musket along side of his bed, and was coolly watching the operation, took deliberate aim at the villain and shot him through the breast, of which wound he died in a few hours. A coroner's inquest was held upon the body, and found the facts as we have related them."

N. Y. Cour. and Eng.

A subject for reflection.—Agreeably to a memorandum kept by the Rev. Dr. Catchcraft of York, Pa. it appears that one hundred and nine murders were committed in the United States, within the year 1831. Some of these were of the most appalling kind, such as parents by their children, children by their parents, husbands by their wives, and wives by their husbands, &c. Almost all of them are regarded as the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent spirits.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

Orin Stewart, a boy about twelve years of age, son of Deacon James Stewart, of St. Albans, left home on Monday the 26th ult. and went to the north part of Moose pond where several persons were fishing. He remained with them until they started away, their direction homeward being different from that of the boy's, he pursued his course alone. It had begun to rain and was foggy, and as he could not retrace his steps in consequence of the water upon the ice, he missed his way and it appeared that he mistook the northeast cove for the outlet of the pond, near which his father's farm is situated. As it was expected that he was with two older brothers who were fishing on another part of the pond, no alarm was felt for his safety till they returned.

Search was commenced about three o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till eight in the evening. As it could not be ascertained what course he had taken, the night being dark and stormy, and his father and others in the neighborhood best acquainted with the pond, being absent from home, the search was abandoned under the impression that he had fallen into some open place in the pond. The search was commenced again early the next morning, and he was found dead in the woods about a mile from the pond, and about four miles from home. He was a bright active lad with an uncommon share of fortitude of mind which did not forsake him while buffeting the storm in the gloomy forest. He was on his return to the pond guided by his track therefrom, when death arrested his progress. About a quarter of a mile from where he was found, he had taken some bark from a dry hemlock tree, placed it upon the south side of it, and having collected some bushes for a covering, laid himself down for the night. By his tracks it appeared that he laid down soon after it began to snow, which was early in the evening, and that he did not start from thence until the snow had done falling. The precision with which he retraced his steps, the short distance which he travelled, and his not being entirely cold when found, renders it somewhat certain that he remained by the tree till day-light.

[Skowhegan Sentinel.]

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

In the SENATE, April 5, the bill making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, was reported, read thrice and passed. At half past twelve, the Senate went, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, into the consideration of Executive business, in which nearly three hours were spent.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1832, was passed. The bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians as a preventive of small pox, &c. was considered in Committee, reported with amendments, and postponed until to-morrow. The pension bill was next taken up in Committee—Mr. Davis of South Carolina, addressed the Committee in opposition to the general principles of the bill, until the usual hour of adjournment, when he gave way to a motion that the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Biddle, President of the U. S. Bank was in Washington a few hours on the 30th March and had a private interview with the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury. Conjecture is very busy, says the correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, as to the object of this brief and unexpected visit.

LOOK OUT.—Spurious Bills purporting to be of the Chemical Bank, Newburyport, are in circulation in this vicinity. There is no such Bank.

Belfast Republican Journal.

BANK FAILURE.—The Burrillville Bank; Rhode Island, has failed for a large sum. A Providence paper estimates the amount of its notes now afloat at \$200,000.

The Freeman's bank at Bristol Rhode Island is reported to have closed its doors.

DIED.

In Minot, John R., son of Capt. Charles Alden, aged 3 years and 6 months.

MARRIED.

At Bradford, Vt. Mr. William White of Tops-ham, to Miss Melissa Greenleaf.

The winter nights were cold and drear, Still one fair LEAF was GREEN and bright: But the frosts of March were more severe, For this GREEN-LEAF was turned WHITE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office in Norway,

April 1, 1832.

Wm. E. Goodnow—Josiah J. McIntire.

WM. REED, P. M.

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S,

The MECHANISM of the Heavens, by Mrs. Somerville.

SALMONIA, or the days of Fly Fishing in a series of conversations, with some account of the habits of fishes belonging to the Genus Salmon, by an Angler.

A TREATISE on the origin, progressive improvement, and present state of the Silk manufacture.

An Historical inquiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals, by Wm. Jacob, Esq. F.R.S.

A GEOLOGICAL MANUAL, by T. De La Beche, F.R.S.—F.G.S. with one hundred and four wood cuts.

WHISPERS to a new married pair, by a widowed wife.

April 16.

TAVERN.



THE subscriber informs his friends and the Public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by Mr. Simeon Chipman as a Tavern at SOUTH PARIS, where he has made arrangements for the accommodation of travellers and others who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all who may call.



He also informs his customers and the Public that he still continues to attend to his business as

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, and all orders in that line will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

ISAAC FROST, JR.
South Paris, April 2, 1832. 3m44

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by E. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF No. 4, VOL. 14.

Editorial: More New Fruit; The June Grape; Hexagonal Planting; Foreign Markets; Skeletons of Leaves, Flowers, &c.; Instinct in sheep; &c.—Letter from Herbemont on Cheat—Means of improving Worn out Lands—Remarks on Grass seed and the Proper Season for sowing Clover—On the Construction of Barn Yards and the Benefit of Liquid Manure—William R. Prince on the Varieties of Strawberries—On the relative Value of American Grapes and a Description of Four Kinds—Live Fences; Materials for a Hedge, Season to Set a Hedge, Age of the Plants, Mode of Planting, &c.—Grafting Fruit Trees—Damage to Fruit Trees by the Severe Cold of Last Winter—On the Best Shrubs for Hedges—Cause and Cure of the American Blight, by Dr. Camell—Barking the Stems of Fruit Trees—Remedy for Diseases in Sheep—On Twin Heifers Breeding—Recipe for Cattle when Choked—Advertisements—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets.

Prime Bargains!

Less than Cost!!!
ARE just received from the late Auction (of Mr. C. J. Stone's stock), among which are blk. WORSTED HOSE at 17 cts; SLATE do at 21 cts; red MERINO SHAWLS \$4.50; super cold GEO. NAPS 50; stout India Lustrings 55 cts; blk TWIL'D SILK 55 cts; corded CAMBRICS 33 cts; blk fig'd CHAPES \$2.00; FURNITURES, (patch cols) 1s; Lace Quillings, cheap; white MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES \$1.50. In addition to the above, are rich water'd and fig'd Silks, 67 cts; BELTINGS, 6 & 8 cts; blk Lustrings 50 cts; super German BLZ. CLOTHS \$3.00 to 3.50; elegant Scarlet MERINO SHAWLS, wool border, \$9, 10 and 11; white and cold FLANNELS, &c. &c.

Many of the above Goods are offered at less than cost at Auction in New York, and afford an opportunity for those who want to obtain more for their money than can be had at any other store in the CITY!

WM. D. LITTLE.
Portland, March 27. t43

SEED WHEAT.

W. B. NORTON,

HAS for sale at his Store in Oxford, 40 bushels of the TEA WHEAT, the seed of which was imported from the British Provinces, in the year 1830. This Wheat has had the preference of any other now in market, as it has not hitherto been injured either by the Hessian Fly, rust, or mildew. The above is entirely free from any other grain. Price \$1.50.

Also, as above, four hdds. Prime re-tailing.

Molasses.

March 19th, 1832. 40tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

HAS on hand and for sale a good assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Tur-

bans, Caps, &c. &c

suitable for the present and approaching season.

ALSO,

BAND-BOXES.

Norway Village, March 19.

Wanted

AT the Observer Office, an industrious young man as an Apprentice to the Printing business.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Yoke of OXEN, 5 years old this spring. A good credit will be given. Inquire at this office. April 16.

WANTED immediately, by Mrs.

H. W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES,

as Apprentices to the Millinery and Mantua-Making business.

Norway, April 2.

Public Attention!

IS most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an INVARIABLE PREPARATION, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy, Foul and Obsolete Ulcers, sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

WHITE TEETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these admirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has, for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventive of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes discolored spots, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive accumulations from the teeth—preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents.

* None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORNWALL. For sale with all the other "Cornwall Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31-9

Notice.

The Highway Surveyors, and Field Drivers in the town of Norway, are invited to meet at the Inn of David Noyes, Esq. in Norway, on Saturday next, the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. April 14, 1832.

MISS B. HUMPHREY

PROPOSES to commence a school in Norway-Village, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses, in the solid and ornamental branches of Education, on Monday, the 30th inst.

Terms—from \$1.50 to \$2 per quarter. Norway-Village, April 3, 1831.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, or Agent Maine. Dec. 7.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A WIDOWED MOTHER TO HER DEPARTED CHILD.

Farewell my Henry, now no longer here
My lonely days, my gloomy nights to cheer;
No more thy joyous laugh, thy faltering talk;
Thy little feats of art, thy tottering walk
Amuse my lonely hours; now can I see
Thy Father's image, now in heaven with thee.
Short was thy journey in this world below;
Small was thy share of sorrow and of woe;
A few short months to thee were only given,
Then God who gave thee call'd thee up to Heaven.

Ah! Henry, when I knew that thou wast dead
My fondest hopes and expectations fled.
Yes, thou art gone, but ev'ry hour I see
Some toy or book reminding me of thee.

Oh! when the solitary room I walk,
Once made so pleasant by thy childish talk,
Where first I heard thee lip thy Father's name,
(And then a joyous feeling o'er me came—)
I fancy that I still thy voice can hear
And in imagination view thee near—
I call thy name; no sound I hear save when
The lonely echo calls it o'er again;
Sick at the sound I turn to seek relief,
And vent in tears the anguish of my grief.
Oh! in my dream I view some danger nigh;
I start to clasp thee to my breast; I sigh
When I awake to find the vision flown
And weep to think that I am left alone.
This world's a wilderness, a barren strand!
Since rob'd of thee by death's hope-killing hand.

How have I hoped that at some future day
Thou wouldst have been my solace and my stay—
That when my life was drawing near its close
Thou wouldst have calm'd and soothed my dying woes—

Fingered around when ev'ry breath I drew
Was thought the latest ever my spirit flew—
To call my mind by pain and anguish driven
Back to thy God and point the soul to Heaven.
Sad gloomy thought that I am left to roam
And grope my passage to th' eternal home;
Without thy smiles to cheer me on the way
And turn the gloom of sorrow into day.
But hush my soul why utter thy complaints,
My Henry now is numbered with the saints,
With his last breath his spirit wing'd its way
To realms of peace and everlasting day;
And his young voice though never tun'd on earth
Has learned to praise the God who gave him birth.

No pain, no sickness, no deceitful snare,
And no temptations ever vex him there.
Yet when remembering what he was to me,
And what image I hoped he then would be
My grief returns; and sinking in the dust
My wicked heart would call my God unjust.
But not my will but thine O Lord be done;
Thou gavest the wound—the stroke I would not shun—

It was not meant to aggravate my woe—
To wring my heart and cause my tears to flow—
This weight of sorrow ne'er was laid on me
Without some kind intent, some good, O God,
from thee. L. N.
Waterford, March, 1832.

From the New England Farmer.

ANTS.

These insects cohabit in numerous parties, and maintain a sort of republic, not unlike that of bees. Their nests are in the form of an oblong square and contain paths which lead to different magazines. Their method of constructing these habitations is truly wonderful. Some of the ants are employed in making the ground firm, by mixing with it a kind of glue, to prevent its crumbling and falling upon them; others may be seen gathering several twigs, which they use for rafters, by placing them over the paths to support the covering; they lay others across and upon these, rushes, weeds, and dried grass, which they form into a double declivity, and thus conduct the water from their magazine.

For provisions they secure everything which to them is eatable, and we may often observe one loaded with a dead fly, sometimes several together with the carcass of a May-bug or other large insect; and, if they cannot transport it, they consume a part of it upon the spot, at least so much as may reduce it to a bulk adequate to their strength. They lay up hoards of wheat and other grain, and for fear it should sprout from the moisture of their subterranean cells, they gnaw off the end which would produce the blade. It is remarkable, that if one ant meets another which is loaded, it will give way, or will help it if it be overburdened. Indeed, the strength of this little animal is astonishing, as one of them will frequently drag a burden many times heavier than itself.

On depriving a mouse or other little animal of its skin, and placing it on an ant hill in a little box perforated in several places, so as to admit a free passage for the ants, it will be found in a few days, converted into the most perfect skeleton.

The ant deposits her eggs in the manner of the common fly, and from these eggs are hatched the larvæ, a sort of small maggot or worm without legs; which after a short time change into chrysalids usually called ants' eggs.

The following are among the methods of destroying these destructive insects. Forsyth says, "you may destroy many of them by mixing quick lime with soot, and laying it along their roads, where you see them thickest; but where you

can come at their nests, the best way is to put a piece of quick lime into them, and pour as much water over the lime as will slack it, the heat of which will destroy them—when you have poured in the water, cover the lime with a turf or a little earth, which will render it more effectual by confining the heat. You may slack the lime with a mixture of urine and soap-suds, which will render it still more effectual."

If the walls of an apartment are washed with a painter's brush, dipped in solution made of four ounces of corrosive sublimate in two gallons of water, both the ant and the red spider will be destroyed.

When you find their nests or other collections of them near home, you may pour hot water on them. When a farmer manures his land, if he uses ashes, or sea-sand, he may be sure of not being annoyed by ants.

An English publication asserts, "Ants that frequent houses and gardens, may be destroyed by taking flour of brimstone half a pound, and potash four ounces; set them in an iron or earthen pan over a fire, till dissolved and united; afterward beat them to a powder, and infuse a little of this powder in water; and wherever you sprinkle it the ants will die or flee the place."

Likewise, "corrosive sublimate mixed well with sugar, has proved a mortal poison to them, and is the most effectual way of destroying these insects."

Another remedy is as follows: Make a strong decoction of tobacco and the tender shoots of elder, by pouring boiling water on them; then sprinkle fruit trees infested with ants or other insects, with this decoction, cold, twice a week, for two or three weeks, with a small brush; which will effectually destroy the insects and preserve the fruit and leaves.

To preserve dishes of meat in cupboards, &c. against ants, it has been recommended to take a wine glass well cleaned and place it in your cupboard or safe, upside down, and put the dish or plate which contains your meat, on it. It may be here balanced with the greatest safety, and it is said, will be preserved from ants, provided care is taken that the meat and dish be free from them when placed in that situation.

Ants are unjustly accused of damaging fruit trees, and are incorrectly supposed to be authors of mischief accruing from the depredations of aphides, alias plant lice, alias pucerons, alias vine fraters. The excrements of these last mentioned insects are sweet, and compose one kind of honey dew, called *suffusio melita*. Ants ramble over trees which are infested with these insects, for the purpose of feeding on this sweet substance, and are mistaken for the cause of honey dew, and the disease of the tree of which honey dew is a symptom. The aphides, too, are often but erroneously supposed to be the young progeny of ants, when in fact there is no affinity between these two species of insects. Still, as ants feed on fruits, it may be expedient to extirpate them by some of the above mentioned methods.

OUR STATE LOTTERIES.

The last Belfast Journal contains the report of the Committee of the Legislature on Lotteries. The editor accompanies the publication with the following remarks.

Lotteries.—We invite the attention of our readers to the report of the committee of the Legislature on lotteries, which we this day publish. It proves that not half the truth with regard to lotteries had been told. It is a species of swindling upon the grandest scale, and our astonishment is that the good people of this State should have submitted to it so long as they have.

By the report, it appears that the enormous sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars has been paid by purchasers of tickets in the single Canal Lottery, authorized by the grant to raise only the sum of \$50,000, although the managers had accounted for only about one million of dollars, leaving the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in their pockets, or rather in the assignees, Mudge & Co. By their own shewing, the managers had raised ninety thousand dollars, for this corporation, thereby exceeding the sum authorized by the grant \$40,000, and yet until this report, they were continually issuing their schemes and drawing their lotteries. Of this enormous sum \$54,844 had been paid to vendors of tickets.

"Since the settlement of the first thirteen classes," continues the report, "the managers have not accounted for prizes not claimed," and the assignees declined exhibiting any account of said prizes to the committee." By the act authorizing this lottery, all prizes not claimed within a year from the drawings, were to go to the benefit of the corporation.

But it seems, that the speculators have pocketed the whole. Thus in class No. 3, for 1831, the amount of prizes, which they charge as having paid out was \$11,325, whereas the sum actually paid out was only \$1228, thereby putting into their own pockets nearly nine tenths of the prizes drawn. This is only one of the numerous instances mentioned by the committee. The committee report that the "combination system" practiced in the drawing of lotteries is "so intricate that it is impossible to be understood by the

public." What then is the inference to be drawn from this? Is it not true as we stated last summer, that the vendors had the power, and used it most effectually to themselves, to blind the eyes of the purchasers of tickets and keep them in the dark with regard to prizes?

The committee add with regard to the management of this lottery, that "with the vain hope of gaining the highest prize and a fortune, the buyer of tickets does not consider that his chance is no more than one to thirty five thousand."

When we consider the enormous sum paid for tickets, and the very few prizes drawn by honest purchasers, can we any longer wonder that this host of lottery speculators, including the village vendors, should have grown rich? To say nothing of the Steam Boat Lottery, and the illicit traffic in tickets from other States, we are constrained to believe that at least one million of money paid for tickets, and that mostly from the poorer class of people, has gone into the pockets of lottery speculators. Enoch W. Clark of Providence, and Solomon H. Mudge of Portland, constitute the firm of Mudge & Co. and are the assignees and managers of this lottery.

It is said that Mudge has amassed a princely fortune since he became engaged in this business: and we know that all the vendors in our villages, who understand the game, have accumulated immense sums of money. But we have not time to enlarge on the subject, but trust our readers will examine the document carefully for themselves. We understand that the act passed as reported prohibiting the sale of any more tickets, and requiring the Attorney General to prosecute the bond to final judgment.

New Goods.
Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazettes, Merinos, Circassians, Camblets, Camblet Plaid, Flannel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearlizing, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Crape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleach'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinett, Battisto, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Gingham, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Y. H. Tea, Soucheong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starcel, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste, Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Wafers, &c. &c.

Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.
Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 234f

PROSPECTUS
OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN
NORWAY, ME.
TO BE ENTITLED THE
JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from PARTY POLITICS, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth, that the interest, the true interest of ONE, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of the Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1.25 if payment be delayed three months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW

Editors in this State by inserting the above will have the favor reciprocated at any time.

WANTED immediately, in payment for the Oxford Observer, good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

MEDICINES.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

WHICH has been used with the most complete success, for the cure of this very afflicting, and distressing complaint for fifteen years past, in almost all parts of the United States.—Numerous and highly respectable certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable remedy, accompany each bill of directions.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS Medicine stands unrivalled, by all others, for the cures of Consumptive and Pulmonary Complaints. There is not a town in this State, and perhaps a single neighborhood, where its beneficial effects has not been experienced—and its increasing demand fully justifies all that has ever been said in its favor. It is not one of the common nostrums of the day; but is a medicine that was prepared by a medical Gentleman of eminence, and one who had made Pulmonary complaints his chief study. And it is not derogating from the merit of any of the profession, by saying, that it surpasses every thing of the kind which has been introduced for the cure of Consumption, Pleurisy, spitting of Blood, Coughs, shortness of Breath, and in short, all complaints of the Lungs.

LA GRANGE'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

THIS ointment is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Salt Rheum and other Cutaneous disorders of the skin. It has been tried in numerous cases, and has never failed of effecting a complete cure, even in the most obstinate cases.

PHILADELPHIA OPODELDOC.

ONE of the most invaluable Medicines for the cure of Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness in the Joints and Limbs, Swellings, &c., ever yet discovered.—This Opodeldoc is warranted to possess double the strength of any other Liquid Opodeldoc, and comes at a low price.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS Ointment needs only to be used to be admired, as it cures a troublesome disorder without any difficulty, change of apparel, &c., and may be applied with perfect safety to the most delicate constitutions.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, and Liver complaints;—Have been used for ten years past, and with the most happy effect. There has been no medicine introduced, that has been equal to it for these most distressing, & excruciating disorders. They need only to be tried, and all which has ever been said in praise, will be verified to the most incredulous.

JEWETT'S VEGETABLE BITTERS AND STOMACH PLASTERS.

ARE among the most valuable preparations for weakness, pain in the side, lame back, &c.

The subscriber is the only Agent in this County for selling the above valuable medicines, and as their reputation is now well established, he finds it necessary to caution the public to be on their guard, as counterfeits of all the above have been offered for sale. The subscriber has a constant supply of those which he will warrant to be genuine always on hand, which he is authorized to sell at the proprietors prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 3, 1832. 3m42

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and Chaise turned for 37 1-2 cents a piece. WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED.

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE. Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 24tf

FOR SALE.

A Good Horse, six years old this Spring. He is warranted kind and sound in every respect. Terms liberal. Inquire of the subscriber. WM. E. GOODNOW. Norway, March 19.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HEALTH SACRILEGE
BY THE USE OF THE
HYGELIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL
MEDICINES

OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIARDS OF NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, Palsy, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGELIAN conviction is, that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO
ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE
THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

This valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness, from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON. Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 17